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HONGKONG FRIDAY, MARCH 16th, 1917.

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8.00 " " 10.00 a.m.	10 "
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11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 "	10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 "	15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 "	10 "
2.15 " " 5.00 "	15 "
5.00 " " 8.00 "	10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.30 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 "	10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 "	15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 "	10 "
6.00 " " 8.30 "	10 "
8.30 " " 9.00 "	10 "
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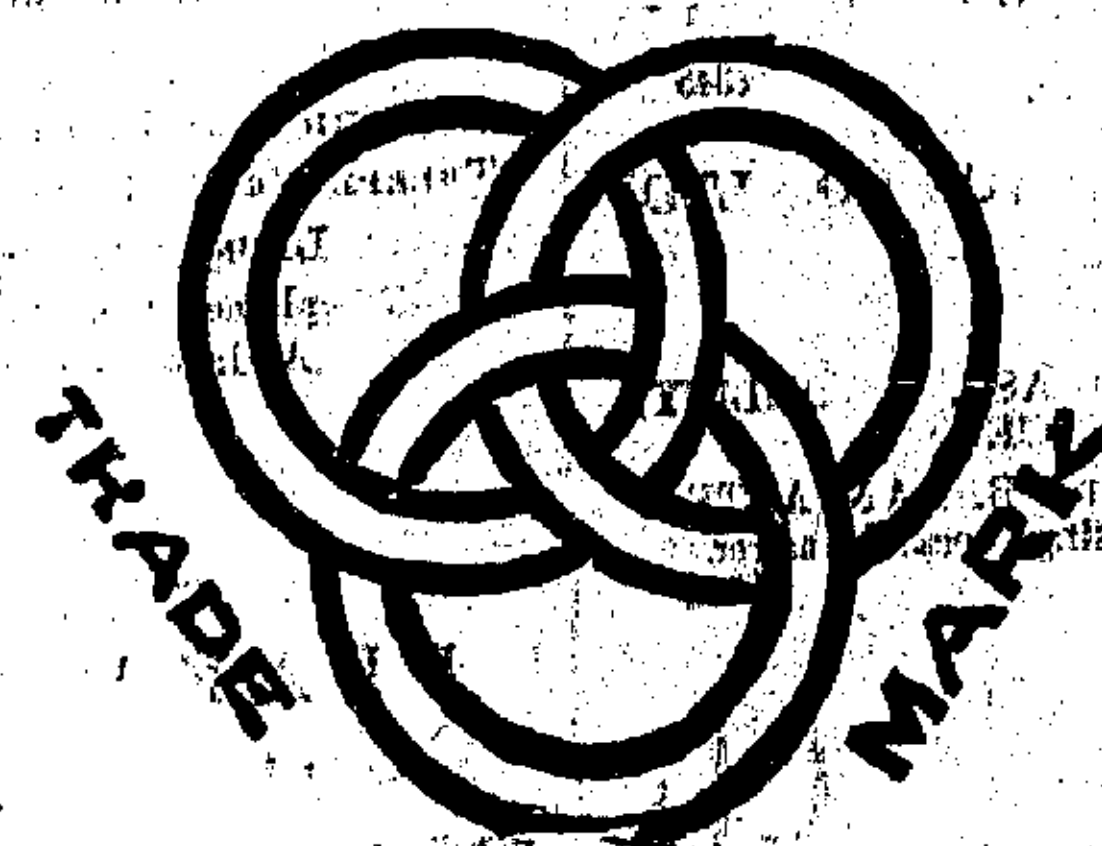
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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative
Council was held yesterday, at the
Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR
FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F.
VENNIS (General Officer Commanding
Troops in China)
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.
(Colonial Secretary)
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-
General)
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial
Treasurer)
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIDAY (Secretary
for Chinese Affairs)
Hon. Mr. W. CHATMAN, O.M.G. (Director
of Public Works)
Hon. Mr. C. MUI, MESSER (Captain
Superintendent of Police)
Hon. Mr. W. Y. YEE, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. E. POLLOCK, K.O.
Hon. Mr. E. H. HOYDAR
Hon. Mr. L. H. CHU PAK
Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON
Mr. A. G. M. BUCHANAN (Clerk of Coun-
cil).

JURY LIST.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the
table the Jury List for 1917.

THE FOOD PRICES COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked the
following questions:—

1.—On what date did the Committee,
which was appointed by His Excellency
the Governor to fix from time to time the
maximum price for which any article of
food may be sold by retail in the Colony,
issue their last price list setting forth
such maximum price?

2.—Will His Excellency the Governor
direct another Meeting of such Committee
to be held at an early date for the purpose
of fixing a maximum price for articles of
food?

3.—With reference to paragraph 6 of
the schedule of maximum prices in the
Government Proclamation, which para-
graph runs as follows:—

"The prices of provisions imported
from countries other than China (ex-
cepting those above enumerated) may
not be raised more than 15 per cent
above the retail prices prevailing in
the Colony on the 25th July, 1914."

is it not the fact that the prices of the
following imported provisions, namely,
golden syrup, jam, cheese, mustard, table
salt and bacon have been raised more
than 15 per cent above the retail prices
prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July,
1914?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied as
follows:—

1.—Thirteen proclamations regulating
the price of foodstuffs have been pub-
lished, the first on the 15th August, 1914,
the last on the 25th August, 1916. The
last general revision of prices is contain-
ed in proclamation No. 10 of the 12th
March, 1915.

2.—His Excellency the Governor will
refer the matter to the Committee.

3.—The Government is informed that,
since the 25th July, 1914, the retail prices
of the food-stuffs named have been
increased by from 10 to 12 per cent.
In certain cases the increase has
been larger in others less. The increase
would have been considerably greater had
it not been for the rise in exchange.

It must be remembered that various
circumstances, as, for instance, the large
increase in freight rates, which were not
foreseen at the commencement of the
war, have combined to raise prices. The
recent prohibition of the export to the
Colony of food-stuffs from the United
Kingdom will, no doubt, further affect
the price of food-stuffs imported from
countries other than China. The ques-
tion of the limitation of prices will be
referred to the Committee.

RATING ORDINANCE, 1901.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first
reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance
to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1901."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that
the object of this Bill is to extend the
powers of exemption, formerly granted
to the Governor-in-Council by the Rating
Amendment Ordinance, 1915, in respect
of University Hostels, so as to enable him
to deal similarly with educational in-
stitutions generally, other than schools,
which are already exempt by law.

PUBLIC SERVANTS' LIABILITIES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first
reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance
to protect certain public servants
from legal proceedings in respect of
certain liabilities."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that
the object of this Bill is to prevent borrow-
ing on the part of certain subordinate
public servants by making such loans
irrecoverable. The operation of the Bill
is confined to public servants whose sub-
stantive pay does not exceed \$200 a
month.

ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first
reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance
to amend further the Alien
Enemies (Winding-Up) Ordinance, 1914."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" are as
follow:—

The object of this Bill is to deal with
certain points which have arisen in the
course of the liquidations since the last
amending Ordinance was passed.

Clause 1 is formal.

Clause 2 contains definitions of terms,
"Corporation under enemy control,"
"enemy," "enemy subject," "immov-
able property" and "property under
prohibited control" are defined for the
purposes of clauses 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and
22, which are referred to below.

It is important to remember that the
term "alien enemy" will retain the

meaning which it has under the present
Ordinance, and will not be affected by
the definition of "enemy" in the bill.

It was originally intended to use the
term "enemy subject" in the principal
Ordinance and not the term "alien
enemy," but the latter term was adopted
in deference to the terminology which
was being used in the United Kingdom
at the time. To abandon the term now
would require so many alterations in the
existing Ordinance that it seems more
convenient to retain it in spite of the
fact that a certain amount of overlap-
ping in the meanings of the terms used
is thereby caused.

In order to clear up doubts as to whether
arbitrations are legal proceedings for the
purpose of the Alien Enemies (Winding-up)
Amendment Ordinance, 1915, "legal proceeding"
is defined as including an arbitration. The sections
affected are sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of
Ordinance No. 11 of 1915.

Clause 3 gives the Court wider power
to stay legal proceedings brought against
liquidators. Cases may arise in which
justice could not be done if the case
were heard during the war, owing, for
instance, to the impossibility of obtain-
ing evidence, and it seems desirable that
the decision on such a point should rest
with a judicial tribunal and not with the
executive. It is possible that the Court
already has inherent jurisdiction in the
matter, but it seems advisable to give it
express jurisdiction.

The same remarks apply to clause 4,
which amends the section of Ordinance
No. 11 of 1915 which deals with the stay-
ing of actions brought against alien
enemies. This clause also extends that
section to all legal proceedings including
arbitrations.

Clauses 5 and 6 are intended to dis-
pel possible doubts as to the existence of
powers which have been, or may have to
be, assumed. It will be noticed that the
liquidators are declared to have power
to transfer the property of the persons
whose affairs they are winding up
whether they can or cannot produce the
documents of title relating to such prop-
erty.

Clause 7 expressly provides that a
liquidator's powers pass to his successors
in office.

Clause 8 provides that liquidators shall
be at liberty to distribute the assets in
the first instance on the footing that no
interest accrues on any debt after the
commencement of the winding up. This
provision has been borrowed from the
law relating to bankruptcy. The clause
does not take away the right of the
creditor to interest, if his debt carries
interest, and any surplus assets may be
applied in payment of such interest.
The rights of secured creditors are saved.

Clause 9 provides that unsecured debts
payable to creditors who are not enemies
or enemy subjects shall take priority over
unsecured debts payable to creditors who
are enemies or enemy subjects.

Clause 10 introduces a power of dis-
claimer, modelled on the power of dis-
claimer in bankruptcy, which may be
made use of in the case of any assets
which the liquidators have been unable
to deal with otherwise. Any person
injured by the disclaimer will be treated
as a creditor of the alien enemy to the
extent of such injury, and a right to
obtain the decision of the Court on the
amount of damage suffered is recognised.
It will be noticed that sub-clause (3)
provides that where a liquidator has sub-
let the premises with the consent of the
lessor the latter shall not be entitled to
disclaim on such premises except for the
rent payable under the sub-lease, and
shall not be entitled to re-enter except
for breach of some covenant contained
in the sub-lease.

Clause 11 provides machinery for com-
pelling secured creditors to realise their
securities. On such realisation the
secured creditor is to retain the amount
to which he is entitled under the terms
of the security and is to pay the balance
to the amount of which the secured
creditor is entitled the latter has a right
to a decision of the Court on the point.
It is, of course, possible that in some
cases, owing to contingent liabilities, it
will not be possible at present to define
exactly the amount to which the secured
creditor is entitled, and in such cases it
may be necessary that the total proceeds
should continue to be held by the secured
creditor, if the total liability, ascer-
tained and contingent, exceeds the amount
of the proceeds.

Clause 12 provides for the enforcement
of orders made by the Court on appli-
cations for directions.

Clauses 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 are intend-
ed to prevent any immovable property
sold in the liquidations from passing
under the control of persons who now are
enemies or enemy subjects. A reference
to the definition in clause 2 will show
that "prohibited control" is defined so
as to include control after the conclusion
of peace by persons who are now enemies
or enemy subjects. Both that term and
the term "corporation under enemy con-
trol" have been defined as widely as
possible in order to include every pos-
sible form of control by or on behalf of
persons who are now enemies or enemy
subjects. Clause 13 prohibits liquidators
from transferring property to prohibited
control. Clause 14 provides for statutory
declarations being made to enable liq-
uidators to test the bona fides of intending
purchasers. The form of these declara-
tions are given in clause 22. Clause 15
prohibits purchasers of immovable prop-
erty from the liquidators from trans-
ferring such property to prohibited con-
trol without the permission of the
Governor. It also provides that any
person contravening the provisions of the
section shall forfeit to the Crown the
sum of \$50,000. The reference to the
permission of the Governor is intended to
meet difficulties which might otherwise
arise hereafter on the transfer of
immovable property sold in the liq-
uidations, as no doubt a time will eventually
arrive when it will be very difficult to
ascertain whether a sale will not involve
a transfer to prohibited control as de-
fined in this bill. In such cases the pro-
hibited control suspected may be merely

technical and of no practical importance,
and it would seem undesirable that
vendors should be unable to sell except
at a depreciated price and at the risk of
committing a technical offence, and
equally undesirable that purchasers acting
on all good faith should have to take
property with a technical flaw in the
title. Probably in such cases after due
enquiry the Governor's permission would
be given to the transfer. Clause 16 pro-
vides for the forfeiture of immovable
property sold in liquidations which comes
under prohibited control. Clause 17
gives the Governor power to require par-
ticulars for the purpose of enabling him
to ascertain whether any such property is
under prohibited control.

Clause 18 deals with the question of
trade marks belonging to alien enemies.
Now that the liquidations are coming to
an end and the control of the liquidators
for all practical purposes will soon cease,
it has become necessary to make some
other provision in order to retain Gov-
ernment control over these marks and
prevent their use by unauthorized
persons. The method adopted is to vest
the trade marks in the Custodian,
together with the goodwill of the trades
in which they were used. It is also nec-
essary to provide for the keeping of these
marks on the register because when the
liquidators have paid in all their sur-
plus assets to the Custodian they will
have no funds from which to pay renewal
fees. This point is dealt with by pro-
viding that none of these marks shall be
removed from the register for non-pay-
ment of renewal fees except by order of
the Governor; and it is also provided
that any such marks which have been
removed for non-payment of renewal fees
shall be restored to the register.

Clause 19 provides that the validity
of acts done by liquidators is not to be
questioned on the ground that at the
time when the act was done the person
whose affairs are being wound up, or in the
case of a corporate body, had ceased to
exist. A somewhat similar provision
appears in section 9 of the Trading with
the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916.

Clause 20 provides that no legal pro-
ceeding of any kind shall be brought
against any liquidator or public officer,
except with the permission of the Gov-
ernor, in respect of any act or omission
connected with any winding up under
the Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance.

Clause 21 provides that the provisions
of the Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Or-
dinance shall continue for such period
after the conclusion of the war as may
seem proper to the Governor. The object
of the clause is to provide an interval
during which the whole position, both
here and in other parts of the Empire
and in enemy countries, may be con-
sidered. It may also be that on the
conclusion of the war various questions as
to the liabilities of firms which are being
wound up will still be unsettled.

Clause 22 adds to the Alien Enemies
(Winding-up) Ordinance a schedule of
the forms of declaration to be made by
purchasers before the completion of sales
of immovable property sold in the
liquidations.

Clause 23 contains two repeals. Sub-
clause (1) repeals a definition of the
term "person" which is defined afresh
in clause 2 of this bill. Sub-clause (2)
repeals a section which is rendered un-
necessary by clause 20 of this bill.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first
reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance
to amend further the Protection of
Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that
the existing law has been found in-
adequate for the purpose of dealing with
the serious offence of the abduction of un-
married girls. This is due to two
reasons. In the first place the present
section applies only where the girl has
been taken out of the possession of her
parent or guardian. It is believed that
many girls get lost or run away from
their homes and are then picked up by
the kidnappers. In the second place it is
necessary under the existing law for the
prosecution to prove that the accused
knew that the girl had been taken away
from her parent or guardian against the
will of the parent or guardian. This is
generally very difficult to prove. The
girl is generally either an unintelligent
or an unwilling witness, and the facts
relating to her leaving her home are
often known to no one in the Colony
except to herself and to the accused.

Clause 3 of the bill alters the law on
these two points. It makes it an offence
to harbour an unmarried girl who has
left her parents or guardians without
their consent, as well as to harbour a girl
who has been taken out of the possession
of her parents or guardians. It also
throws on the accused, once it is proved
that he knowingly harboured the girl,
the onus of proving that he did not
know that she left her parent or guardian
without the consent of the parent or
guardian.

It has also been thought advisable to
raise the age in the case of this offence
to 21 years. This amendment, by clause
5 of the bill, is also made in section 28
of the principal Ordinance.

The age is also raised to 21 in the case
of offences under sub-section (1) of
section 4 of the principal Ordinance.

The opportunity has been taken to
transfer paragraph 2 of section 18 of
the principal Ordinance to section 19 of
that Ordinance, to which it appears more
properly to belong.

THE WAR LOAN.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the
second reading of the Bill intituled,
"An Ordinance to amend the War Loan
Ordinance, 1916." In doing so he said:—

The object of this Bill is to provide
that the revenue appropriated for the
service of the Hongkong War Loan shall
be exempt from military contribution.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to
consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee
without amendment, and, on Council re-
suming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it
be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the Bill was read a third time and
passed.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TREATY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the
second reading of the Bill intituled,
"An Ordinance to make such provisions
as are necessary to enable the Anglo-
Portuguese Commercial Treaty to come
into force as regards the Colony of
Hongkong." In doing so he said:—

The proposal contained in this Bill is
that this Colony shall, with other parts
of the Empire, signify its adherence to
the recent new Anglo-Portuguese Com-
mercial Treaty, and the one article in
the Treaty requires that adherents shall
restrict the use of the terms "Port" and
"Maderia" to wine which is the produce
of Portugal and Maderia respectively.

The Bill is founded on the corresponding
English Act, and provides for the nec-
essary legislation.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to
consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee
without amendment, and, on Council re-
suming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it
be read a second time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the Bill was then read a third time and
passed.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS AND PLANTATIONS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the
second reading of the Bill intituled,
"An Ordinance to make provisions for
the better protection of forests, forest
reserve and plantations from fire." In
doing so he said:—

The object of this Bill, which is clearly
explained in Clause 3, is to make
provision for the protection of trees on Crown
land from fire. The provision is that any

The Bill passed through Committee
without amendment, and, on Council re-
suming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it
be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the Bill was then read a third time and
passed.

POWERS OF ARREST.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the
second reading of the Bill intituled,
"An Ordinance to consolidate and amend
the law relating to the powers of arrest
possessed by revenue officers." In doing
so he said:—

It has been pointed out that the Courts
might possibly hold that the powers of
arrest conferred by Ordinance 6 of 1913
were limited by other powers to arrest
given by special Ordinances under which
revenue officers are appointed. And it
has therefore been decided to make it
clear that the powers of arrest conferred
by the principal Ordinance are not to
be limited by any other enactment. That
amendment in law is effected by sub-
clause 2 of Clause 3 of this Bill. As the
principal Ordinance is a short one and
has already been amended once, it was
thought better to repeat it and to re-
enact it with all its provisions, and with
the amendment now being made, in a
fresh Ordinance. I beg to move the
second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to
consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee
without amendment, and, on Council re-
suming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the
Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the Bill was then read a third time and
passed.

THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE, 1911.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the
second reading of the Bill intituled,
"An Ordinance to amend the Interpreta-
tion Ordinance, 1911." In doing so he
said:—

That which led to the amendment of
the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911, be-
ing enacted, was the amendment which
was made in the Ordinance which has
just been passed. The whole subject of
powers of arrest possessed by revenue
officers will now be dealt with in that
Ordinance, including the definition of
the term "revenue officer," and it is
therefore desirable to repeal the defini-
tion of "revenue officer" as it appears
in the Interpretation Ordinance. The
opportunity has been taken of repealing
another definition which has become
obsolete, and that is the definition
"excise officer." The term is no longer
required now that the opium farm has
ceased to exist. Opportunity has also
been taken to amend Section 9 of the
Interpretation Ordinance so as to make
it perfectly clear that where an Ordinance
gives power to do any act, or to make
any regulations, or to issue any warrant
or authority, that power may be exer-
cised at any time between the passing
of the Ordinance and the time when it
comes into operation. That is evidently
the intention of the present section, num-
ber 9, but from the reading of it is not
quite clear, and argument might be
raised, on the terms of the section, that
it only applied to an Ordinance which
contained a definite suspending clause.
The present amendment proposes to sub-
stitute for section 9 a section which con-
forms more closely to the wording of the
corresponding section in the English Act,
and it also corresponds more closely to
the original form of the section which
appeared in our Statute Book before the
revision of the Ordinance. The Editor
endeavoured to cut down the wording of
the section, and as a result it is not at
all clear that in doing so he has not
altered the effect of it. This new clause,
which is now proposed to be substituted,
will be returned to the original wording
of the section, and will conform more
closely to the corresponding section in
the English Act.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded,
Council then went into Committee to
consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee
without amendment, and, on Council re-
suming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it
be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the Bill was read a third time and
passed.

person, who wilfully or negligently sets fire to anything in or near forests, forest reserves or plantations in such a manner as to endanger anything in forests, forest reserves or plantations shall be liable to a fine.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

PROTECTION OF TREES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to make further provisions for the protection of trees on Crown land and other Crown property from wilful damage." In doing so he said:

To a certain extent the object of this Bill is cognate to that in the Ordinance which has just been passed, but this Bill provides for a very special form of penalty, which may be imposed on a village or area in case damage occurs near it which is attributable to the inhabitants of the village or area. It was thought better to keep these provisions distinct from the provisions of the Bill which has just been passed. It is not, of course, a new Bill, it is merely an alteration in the procedure, and the only substantial change which is made is that in order to pay fines which are imposed on persons who are on the Crown rent roll, so as to include persons also on the village rent roll. The object, no doubt, of the original Ordinance was that all landowners in the locality should be liable to pay their share of the penalty, but it was overlooked at the time, apparently, that some of the landowners did not appear on the Crown rent roll, but on the village rent roll. That is the only substantial change in the Bill. The main intention of it is to alter the procedure so as to enable the tribunal which will sit in each case to report to the Governor-in-Council. In future the body will consist, in the New Territories, of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department and either the District Officer of the Northern District or the Assistant District Officer of the Southern District; and the rest of the Colony will consist of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, and either the Secretary for Chinese Affairs or one of his assistants.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The following clause, to be numbered Clause 9, was added: "This Ordinance shall apply to every case of such damage or destruction which has occurred in the New Territories since the 1st day of January 1916." The marginal note is: "Retrospective effect of Ordinance."

The Bill passed through Committee with this amendment, and, on Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

EXTRADITION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to repeal in part the Malaya States Extradition Ordinance, 1916." In doing so he said:

The subject of the return of persons accused of crimes, and who have escaped from the territory where the crime was committed, is, of course, dealt with in two bodies of law; one, extradition Acts and Treaties, and, secondly, the Fugitive Offenders' Act. The extradition Acts apply to extraditions between foreign States, and the Fugitive Offenders' Act applies to the return of fugitives from one part of the British Dominions to another.

The Malaya States did not come within either body of the law because they are protected States, and, consequently, we had to have here special Ordinances provided for the rendition of fugitives from here to the Malaya States. By a recent Act powers have been taken to make the Fugitive Offenders' Act, which applies to the British Dominions, applicable to the Malaya States, if so applied by Order-in-Council, and an Order-in-Council has been made, and published in the London Gazette, applying these Acts to the Malaya States with the exception of one, Trengganu. That makes the Malaya States Extradition Ordinance here unnecessary except as regards that one State.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1916." In doing so he said:

The object of the Bill is to make certain minor and technical alterations in the Ordinance. Certain defects have been discovered since the Bill was passed. The only alteration of any substance in the Bill is that warrants issued under the Ordinance need not, in future, contain, if this Bill is passed, the name of the person against whom the warrant has been issued, but only the designation. In some cases, of course, the name is not known, but the individual may be perfectly clearly described or designated.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

This was all the business, and the Governor announced that Council stood adjourned until that day fortnight.

TIN AND LEAD.

DEBTOR'S STORY AT THE HONGKONG BANKRUPTCY COURT.

A debtor who owes over \$100,000 stated at the Hongkong Bankruptcy Court yesterday that his financial collapse was due to gambling in tin and lead; a rise in the price and then a sudden drop.

The debtor, named Leung Sui Tong, is sole proprietor of the On Hing firm, and he came up for his public examination by the Official Receiver (Mr. E. V. Carp-mael). He said that he commenced business ten years ago with a capital of 1,000 taels, and each year had drawn \$1,000 from the business, which was practically all that was made. At the present time his liabilities were over \$180,000. His assets represented about \$24,000.

Asked to what he attributed his failure, debtor replied that it was due to a rise in the price of lead, and then a sudden drop. Through gambling in tin plates and lead he had lost about \$180,000; and he only commenced gambling at the end of last year. Other people with whom he traded failed and could not take delivery from him.

The Official Receiver remarked that debtor was a small trader in tin and lead cases, but suddenly last year he "launched out" in the speculation of lead and tin plates, as a great many other small firms in the Colony did. Chinese brokers went round and persuaded them to buy shares. It was simply gambling in futures. There was little actual stock. Prices fell suddenly and they were all "caught."

Further questioned, debtor admitted being an opium smoker, and said he used to smoke about \$1.80 worth a day; over \$60 a month. He did not smoke now.

The Official Receiver: "Your Lordship has only got to look at the man to see that is not true. He is a typical opium smoker."

The examination was closed.

SEQUEL TO A BUILDING COLLAPSE.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

A rising out of the collapse of the wall of a building in Shanghai-street, Yaumati, a building contractor and his foreman appeared before Mr. Wood yesterday afternoon, charged with manslaughter.

The defendants are Chan Sam and Siu Wing, partners in the Wing Tai firm of contractors, 44, Temple Street, Yaumati. The charge against them is that "they unlawfully did kill and slay one, U Lui, at Yaumati, on the 9th March, 1917."

Inspector Gerard prosecuted, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada, solicitor, defended.

The accident occurred on the 9th inst. While the second defendant and five coolies were on the gable wall of the building, which had been gutted by fire some time before, a portion of the wall collapsed, carrying with it several of the men, including the second defendant. A woman working amongst the debris in the street was also injured by the falling material. One of the men was so severely injured that he died after removal to the Government Civil Hospital. Defendants first appeared before the Court on the 10th inst., on which date Mr. Wood inspected the scene of the accident.

At the opening of the proceedings, yesterday, Mr. d'Almada stated that the injured woman had succumbed in the Government Civil Hospital since the last hearing.

The Magistrate remarked that that would not affect the facts bearing on the case that was being heard.

Inspector Gerard gave evidence of arresting the defendants, and stated that the second defendant had to be sent to the Hospital, in custody, after the accident.

Dr. McFarlane, medical officer in charge of the public mortuary, deposed to examining the body of U Lui. Death was due to fracture of the skull.

P. S. Tulloch, and Wu So and Wu Fak (brothers of the deceased man) gave evidence of identification.

Mr. J. Eldridge, Overseer, Public Works Department, said the shoring of the wall was imperfect. It was safe enough to stand, but before the defendants began to demolish it, additional shoring should have been put in.

Mr. A. Wright, Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, deposed that the defendants had failed to notify him of their intention to demolish the building, as required by the Public Health and Building Ordinance. Had they complied with these requirements an inspector would have been sent to the building by the Public Works Department before operations commenced.

The case was adjourned till Monday next, bail being granted to the first defendant in \$200 and to the second in \$1,000.

HONGKONG'S CONTRIBUTION FOR WAR PURPOSES.

THE ADDITION OF TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Hongkong Legislative Council, yesterday, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two million dollars in aid of Miscellaneous Services, Contribution to Imperial Government for War Purposes.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Treasurer, is not this the largest financial minute we have ever had?

The COLONIAL TREASURER—I should say so.

The CHAIRMAN—This is simply to confirm the vote of \$2,000,000 which hon. members made to His Majesty's Government. The money has been already sent Home.

The vote was agreed to.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

YANGTSEPOO COTTON MILL.

The second ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders in the Yangtsepo Cotton Mill, Ltd., was held at Shanghai, on the 8th inst.

Mr. John Johnstone, who presided, said: "I regret that the result of the year's working has been so unsatisfactory, and that we are not even able to liquidate our liability to the preference shareholders."

As you are aware, the dividend on the preference shares is cumulative, and I venture to hope that next year we shall be in a position to pay the 14 per cent. that will then be due on them.

Although it is not possible to make any return to the shareholders, it should be some satisfaction to them to know that we are depreciating our properties on sound lines. We propose writing off brick buildings 5 per cent., reinforced concrete building 2 per cent., plant and machinery 3 per cent., foreshore bunding 20 per cent., furniture 10 per cent., and motor car 15 per cent.

This 18,000 will again be written off demolished buildings, and an effort will be made to wipe off the balance of Tls. 9,723 next year.

From the report and accounts it will be seen that the general managers have waived their commission of Tls. 6,423.59. The profit for the twelve months was Tls. 84,235.80, which, with the amount of Tls. 23,381.09 fortunately brought forward from the previous year, enables us to provide for the depreciation I have already alluded to, and carry forward Tls. 6,020.18.

We had much to contend with during the past year—in the early months a very poor demand for yarn and cloth, and during the greater part of the twelve months advancing exchange, which enabled competitors in Japan and India to keep prices at a comparatively low level in spite of the important rise in cotton.

As regards our products, we found it difficult to obtain outlets for our gradually increasing output from January to June, and it was not until after the death of Yuan Shih-kai that we were able to realize a small margin of profit and work with reasonable stocks.

The poor cotton crop in this district last season further accentuated our troubles, local grades being comparatively dear; this necessitated the importation of large quantities of Indian cotton, the spinning of which, owing to import duty, places us in an unfavourable position as compared with mills in Japan.

Our weaving costs were high, owing to abnormal advances in all stores, and we can expect little relief in this respect while present conditions last.

The expenditure in interest was Tls. 60,446.25, and future years will also see a large outlay, as, owing to the purchase of the weaving plant, practically the whole of our working capital is borrowed from the general managers at bank rate of interest.

On account of delay in shipment of the 300 looms ordered from home, the average number of looms worked during the year was only 291.

At date we have 415 looms in operation, and you will be glad to know that our looms are realizing as good prices as those of any of our competitors.

From the accounts you will observe that during the year we spent Tls. 112,389.02 on machinery—of this amount Tls. 23,837.91 was on account of the weaving plant, the balance being for additional preparation machinery and doubling frames for the spinning plant.

As regards the future, I should like to say that the statistical position is healthy and that we have made a much better start than last year. While margins on yarn and cloth leave something to be desired, we are experiencing a good, consumptive demand, and provided there are no further political troubles in this country, we should do nicely, as this season's crop of China cotton appears to be sufficient for the needs of the industry, and is being marketed at comparatively reasonable rates.

For some years, we have from time to time heard rumours of the revision of the Customs tariff, and it is to be hoped that when the duties on imports are altered the Government will take steps to afford the mills in this country reasonable protection in the matter of taxation. That the cotton mill industry in China requires protection and encouragement from the Government is clearly shown by the poor showing of many of the Chinese mills for the past year, although similar concerns in Japan have reaped extraordinary profits.

The report and accounts were passed.

SHANGHAI TUG & LIGHTER CO.

The 14th annual general meeting of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., was held on the 7th inst.

The Chairman (Mr. J. Prentice) said: "I think you will agree with us in considering the result of the year's working, under the conditions of trade which existed during the year, as very satisfactory."

The sum available for distribution, after having written off for depreciation Tls. 29,541.21, is Tls. 156,158.15, which we recommend should be dealt with as follows:

Pay a dividend of 7 per cent. Tls. 36,000.00
Pay a dividend of 8 per cent. 40,000.00
on ordinary shares 40,000.00
Place to general reserve 50,000.00
Carry forward to new Account 31,158.00

Some of the shareholders, I know, think that we should have recommended a larger dividend on the ordinary shares, but, after considering carefully the present and future condition of the Home Shipping Trade during the continuance of the war, we thought it best to recommend the same dividend as paid last year, and place to a general reserve fund Tls. 50,000, which would be available for the payment or equalization of dividends or any other purpose the directors may decide in the interests of the Company.

The report and accounts as presented were passed, and the suggested dividend was approved. It was decided to grant a bonus of 10 per cent. to the foreign staff and the indoor Chinese staff, as last year.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

KEEPING AN OPIUM DIVAN.

A Chinese was charged with (1) keeping an opium divan and (2) with illegally preparing opium. Defendant, who had several previous convictions against him, was fined \$100 for each offence.

ALLEGED OPIUM POSSESSION.

Two Chinese boatwomen were charged before Mr. Melbourne with the possession of 37½ taels of opium.

Mr. Haywood, solicitor, appeared for the defence.

It was stated that the women were found with the opium in their possession at night in Wing Lok Street.

The case was adjourned till Monday.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

Before Mr. Melbourne, Sergeant Wills charged a Chinese man and woman, belonging to Mongkok, with kidnapping a girl, 10 years of age, from that place on 21st January.

The Sergeant stated that the girl had been located at Tamau, in Chinese Territory, and brought back.

The case was adjourned till next Thursday, bail being allowed in \$1,000 in respect of each of the accused.

THE STORY OF A CHEQUE.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr. Melbourne with being implicated in an attempt to pass a forged cheque.

The first defendant was alleged to have stolen the cheque; the second, to have presented it for payment at the Russo-Asiatic Bank; and the third, to have given it to the second defendant to take to the bank.

Inspector Brazil said the cheque, which was issued by the International Savings Bank for the sum of \$135, came through the post. The first and second defendants were sisters in the Post Office, and the third was a messenger in the Radio Telegraph department of the Post Office. A false cheque was alleged to be the Russo-Asiatic Bank by the first defendant. At the bank it was discovered that the cheque was a forgery, and the man was detained. On information furnished by him, the other two defendants were arrested.

The accused were remanded in custody till Tuesday.

SPORT.

ROYAL ARTILLERY SHOOTING CUP.

In this competition, which took place at the King's Park Range, Kowloon, the 2nd Company R.A. emerged winners with a total score of 457. The 57th Company came next with a score of 424. The winning team was composed of Capt. F. Nevill, R.G.A., C. S. M., Coppard, Q. M. S. Bruerton, Sergt. Merrifield, Corp. Lacey, a Bomb. Veal, a Bomb. Dix, Gun. Luxon, Gun. Palmer and Gun. Kirdell.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT, Suiyung Division.—A Sergeant and 16 men will parade with the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves on Sunday, the 18th inst. Fall in on the Cricket Ground, at 8.15 a.m. Dress: Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (fitted), waterbottles (fitted). Rations should be carried in haversacks. Two stretchers to be provided.

(Sgd.) E. RALPHS
(Officer in charge of District).
March 15th, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.
Class IX. (Chief Inspector Kerr)—Wednesday, March 21st, and Monday, March 23rd.
Class X. (Inspector Gerrard)—Monday, March 19th, and Thursday, March 22nd.

Class XI. (Inspector Gordon)—Friday, March 23rd, and Friday, March 30th. The O.C. No. 2 Company and Commanders of Nos. 1 and 2 Sections will send list of men wanted to attend these classes to Staff Inspector Fothergill. Members will attend in uniform at Headquarters' Club at 5.30 p.m. and will supply their own writing materials.

(Sgd.) F. C. JEWELL,
D.S.P. (R.).
March 15th, 1917.

SATURDAY'S MATINEE AT THE THEATRE.

For the Special Matinee on Saturday afternoon the Bandman Opera Company are preparing a very bright and attractive programme, and the entertainment promises to be the best yet seen in the Colony for a long time. The members of the company are making a special feature of this entertainment, and the whole gross proceeds will be given to the new fund for Service men. The members of the company themselves are undertaking all expenses, and the services of Messrs. Moutrie are also being willingly given. It is hoped that a considerable sum will be realised. Booking is fairly brisk, and there is every prospect that every seat in the house will be taken. Calls for different War Funds are urgent and many, but no one will deny that this is a most deserving fund and worthy of all the support asked for. The money—every cent of it—will be well-spent, and spent without waste, and every dollar will give its full value in interest and variety to the lives of the men of His Majesty's Forces among us.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF
LADIES' SHOES

OUR NOTED FOOTWEAR IS ACKNOWLEDGED
THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE

WHITE CANVAS SHOES
FROM \$6.00 PER PAIR.

BLACK KID SHOES
FROM \$8.50 PER PAIR.

THE "WARD" SHOE

A STRONG BLACK GLACE, ONE BAR SHOE WITH 1½ INCH
SQUARE HEELS FINISHED WITH RUBBER TIP,
SPECIAL VALUE \$6.50 PER PAIR.

THIS IS THE IDEAL SHOE FOR
HOSPITAL AND HOUSE WEAR

ALL SHOES STOCKED IN HALF SIZES AND TWO FITTINGS
MORLEY'S LISLE-THREAD HOSE
IN BLACK AND WHITE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.	Bottled by British Labour.
OBTAINABLE AT—	PRICES DUTY PAID.
Wing On Co., Ltd.	QUARTS—\$20.00 per case.
Sincere Co., Ltd.	of 4 dozen.
Sun Co., Ltd.	or \$6.10 per dozen.
Cheong Tai.	PINTS—\$26.50 per case.
Nam Hing Loong.	of 8 dozen.
Ty Sing.	or \$3.40 per dozen.
Sang Tai.	
Kwan Tye.	
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.	Admitted to be the Best
Obtainable in Canton Room	Lager Beer brewed.
SINCERE Co., Ltd.	
Stocked by	
THE HONGKONG HOTEL.	
FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.	

Wm. Powell Ltd

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"SUNDOWN"

AND

"SUNRESISTA"

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[405]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1917, at 4 p.m. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1917 [406]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer or in exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 3 months' sight on the London Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for £50,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 16th March, 1917.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling) and whether for Telegraphic Transfer or for Bills at 3 months' sight, and in the case of Bills the amount for which each Bill should be drawn. No Telegraphic Transfer will be made or Bill issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41 George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
F. J. THURSDY-PELHAM, Esq., Colonel,
Treasury Clerk, C.B., A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong 16th March, 1917. [407]

THEATRE ROYAL.

SPECIAL MATINEE!

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 17TH, 4.30 P.M.

The MEMBERS of the NEW HANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

will present a

POT-POURRI ENTERTAINMENT

in aid of a FUND to provide

Entertainment during the coming months

for

MEN OF HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICES

IN THE COLONY.

The WHOLE of the Gross Proceeds will be

given to this object.

Bookings at MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES... ..\$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOK EARLY AND HELP THIS

DESERVING FUND.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO INFORM the General Public that the Underigned is the Sole Proprietor of JOSEPH BROTHERS, Hongkong, and all connection with the Firm carried on at Shanghai under the name name has ceased as from the 1st October, 1916.

EDWARD MENASHI JOSEPH.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1917. [393]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 12th March, 1917, the hours for the Transaction of Business by the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK will be 10 a.m. to 12 noon, SATURDAYS included.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1917. [370]

NOW READY.

THE

DIRECTORY

AND

CHRONICLE

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDU-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, ETC.

1917

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 8th George Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. [374]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. [381]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Underigned at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. [382]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Paddocks Street, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1917. [383]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

the TRANSFER BOOKS of the

Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st

March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the

15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING OF THE UNION WATERBOAT

COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the

Office of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., the

General Managers of the Company, Queen's

Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March, 1917,

at 11.30 o'clock a.m., when the subjoined

Resolutions which were passed at Extraordinary

Meetings of the said Company held on the ninth

day of March, 1917, will be submitted for con-

firmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1) That the issued Capital of the Company

be Reduced from \$27,230 (Twenty Thousand

Seven Hundred and Thirty Dollars) Divided

into 27,232 (Twenty-Seven Thousand Seven

Hundred and Twenty-Three) Shares of \$10 (Ten Dollars) each, to

\$194,061 (One Hundred and Ninety-Four

Thousand and Sixty-One Dollars) Divided

into 27,232 (Twenty-Seven Thousand Seven

Hundred and Twenty-Three) Shares of \$7 (Seven Dollars) each,

and that such Reduction be effected by

Repaying (on such date as the Company's

General Managers shall appoint) to the

holders of the 27,232 (Twenty-Seven

Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-Three) Shares that have been issued paid

up Capital to the extent of \$8 (Three

Dollars) per Share and by Reducing the

nominal amount of each of the said Shares

from \$10 (Ten Dollars) to \$7 (Seven

Dollars).

(2) That application be made to the Supreme

Court of Hongkong to confirm the

Reduction of the Capital of the Company

in conformity with the foregoing

Resolution.

Dated this Fourteenth day of March, 1917.

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
General Managers. [386]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[401]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEWMAN,
1 Des Voeux Road.
[402]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub-exchange.

Apply—
"K. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[322]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings.
[97]

TO LET.

NO. 42 ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[102]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-

ings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[69]

NO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon

Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with

wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal

Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[321]

TO LET

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

"THE RETREAT," No. 58, THE PEAK.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton

Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[122]

NO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE

"ELLANDONAN," No. 54, THE PEAK

(Furnished).

8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett.

Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

SHOP.

KELETT, CREST 65, PEAK

No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with

entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK

(Unfurnished).

TO LET OR FOR SALE

"CLOVELLY," No. 12, Peak Road.

Apply to—
LINTHARD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[30]

G. R.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ALL OUTGOING and INCOMING

STEARERS and STEAM

LAUNCHES are hereby warned that

passing HOLTS WHARVES, which are

under construction with divers working,

they MUST NOT PASS WITHIN a

distance of 200 yards of them and to slow

down their speed to 4 knots.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Harbour Master, R.N.

Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1917. [392]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian

desiring to leave the Colony should apply

in person at the General Police Station

between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m.

to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Pass-

ports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exemptions who

remain in the Colony for more than 7 days

are required to Register themselves under the

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDIN-

ANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars

required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at

all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not

exceeding \$50.

[371]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN

BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 616

DEATH.

Rees.—At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on March 15th, the wife of L. O. Parker Rees of a son.

ROBERTS.—At 22a Seward Road, Shanghai, on March 9th, Charles Arthur Roberts, aged 83 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10a, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 191, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 16th March, 1917.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRIFLES.

OVER one lac of dollars has been invested in War Loan through the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association since the beginning of the year. This is an achievement upon which those responsible for the formation of the Association may be cordially congratulated. By now everyone must recognise where his duty lies, and it should be a task of supererogation to point out the path which any patriotic man or woman must necessarily follow. There is, however, something in the British temperament which makes us singularly slow to realise the need of individual action. For this our past history may be in part responsible. We have grown up in the belief that somehow or other the nation will always manage to "muddle through" any difficulty in which it may find itself and that everything will come right in the end without any special effort on our part. It is this easy-going optimism which prevents many of us from recognising that our personal help is necessary and furnishes the foundation for much of the adverse criticism which is levelled against us. To rouse us out of our sluggishness constant effort is necessary, and the more such effort is organised the better. The circular which has recently been addressed to every British subject in the Colony points out that the

lac of dollars invested by the War Savings Association has been subscribed by 315 members only. There are many, of course, who are lending their savings to the country direct through the banks, but the Association was formed mainly for the convenience of those whose circumstances do not enable them to put aside more than a small sum each month for the service of their country, and it is difficult to believe that among all the wage-earners of the Colony only 315 find themselves with a surplus after ordinary expenses have been met. There is absolutely no question to-day that every cent saved should be loaned to the British Government, which, be it remembered, has shouldered the burden of financing some of its less wealthy Allies. A plain and simple duty, therefore, confronts us that none can evade without reproach. Family considerations cannot be pleaded as an excuse for the neglect of this duty, because the investment is a sound one and the interest offered is ample. If a man can save only \$5 a month he should send it to the War Savings Association. If at any time he should find himself in financial difficulties he can obtain the return of his money; and should he leave the East he can, if he so desires, take his money with him. Thus the path of virtue has been made easy, and yet the Association does not possess one-fifth of the members it should possess. What is the reason? It is strange but true that many still do not realise sufficiently that they are called upon individually to assist. They would indignantly resent the suggestion that they are unpatriotic, or indifferent to the fate of those who are fighting the Empire's battle while they pursue their peaceful avocations. They are simply lethargic. Their consciences need pricking. In a moving appeal on behalf of the War Loan, recently, Mr. WALTER LONG, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said: "I could not wish for my worst enemy a worse fate than that of any man or woman who, after the war, could not conscientiously and favourably answer the question whether he or she had done everything possible in the way of self-denial for the best interests of the country in the day of her agony."

Is it not shameful that men should have to be searched for and dug out in order to obtain their help? It is not because they are not patriotic, but because of the dangerously prevalent idea that everything that is necessary is being done, and that people are doing as much as their neighbours. These words might well be applied to Hongkong. We are not asked to give the utmost that we can afford. We have not reached the stage yet at which it is worth while to preach of the urgent necessity for economy in order that larger funds may be available. That time will only come when it is obvious that all our savings on our present scale of expenditure are being directed into the proper channel. Obviously they are not being so directed now, and everyone should ask himself the question in all seriousness whether he is not in part to blame. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that a few dollars can make no difference when Great Britain is spending five or six million pounds a day. "Many little make a muckle," as the Scots say. That is the point which needs to be driven home. "Every well-directed cheque properly primed is more formidable than a twelve-inch gun," and the cheques from the War Savings Association can never be properly primed unless they contain numerous small subscriptions. As Mr. BAIRD said at Sheffield, "Unless we are prepared to assist in the finances of the country, it is in vain that our soldiers sacrifice themselves in the trenches; it is in vain that night after night, in storm and in sunshine, our fleets blockade the enemy and protect our commerce; it is in vain that with reckless courage they sweep clear the waterway on which we depend; it is in vain that they protect our coasts and attack our enemies. Unless they are supported, the courage, self-devotion, sacrifice of life and health are thrown away completely and will not lead to that peace which is the only peace worth striving for—a peace which will give us not merely a permanent absence of the horrors under which civilisation is now groaning, but also that liberty of self-development for every nation according to the genius with which God has inspired it, untried and untried by the passion for domination of one greedy Power."

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 3rd March, amounted to 62,507 tons and the sales to 60,274 tons.

Three Chinese coolies have been admitted to the Government Civil

THE WAR.

BRITISH NEARING BAPAUME: FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF OPEN WARFARE.

MORE FRENCH SUCCESSES.

WEEK'S RESULTS OF SUBMARINISM.

INDIA'S HANDSOME WAR CONTRIBUTION: PROCEEDINGS IN LORDS AND COMMONS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

DEVELOPMENT OF OPEN WARFARE.

LONDON, March 15th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports on the 14th instant:—The British advance which was resumed on a front of four miles on the west of Bapaume on Monday resulted in a further development of open warfare. A strong screen of rearguards covering the German retreat avoided action as far as they possibly could.

The British are now entering undulating green and wooded country, in most marked contrast to the brown dreariness they have faced all winter.

The condition of the villages testifies to the hurry of the enemy's departure. Grevillers is largely intact, and in Miraumont there are many houses not destroyed.

One of the most amazing spectacles of the advance is the roads and railways creeping up under the hands of myriads of workers, and the promptitude with which guns and munitions are brought up is most disconcerting to the Germans.

The latter have abandoned much munitions and supplies, but wines and cigars found in dug-outs are regarded with suspicion after our experience of the Huns' dark ways.

FRENCH CONTINUED PROGRESS.

ENEMY TEAR SHELLS.

LONDON, March 15th.

A French communiqué says:—We have continued to progress by bombing in the region of Maisons de Champagne, notwithstanding furious enemy bombardment with tear shells.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

GETTING NEAR BAPAUME.

LONDON, March 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—Our line has advanced on a mile-and-a-half frontage on the south-west and west of Bapaume.

We have progressed on a two thousand yards frontage on the south of Achiet-le-Petit.

We have occupied a thousand yards of trench on the south-west of Esart, which is on the north-east of Comme-court.

We raided trenches on the east of Armentières, and effectively bombarded positions on the north of the Somme.

To the east of Arras two explosions were caused.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 14th.

A Berlin communiqué says:—In the Acre region, the English attacked without artillery preparation between Achiet-Petit and Grevillers, also during the night after a heavy fire on both sides of Duquoy. They were heavily repulsed. We made prisoner of fifty.

The Champagne battles continue south of Ripont, with varying success.

French thrusts near St. Mihiel failed.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

BRITISH TROOPS ENTHUSIASTIC.

LONDON, March 14th.

Correspondents at Headquarters state that the British guns made the fortified Loupart Wood untenable. When the patrols advanced, after a sustained bombardment, on March 12th, they found the wood empty. Passing through, they entered the fortress of Grevillers, where there was slight opposition from field howitzers. Bombing patrols followed up.

The Germans are retiring from the Bapaume ridge most speedily, and the British are swarming on their heels day and night, pressing them back to the railway.

The troops are enthusiastic at entering practically undamaged country. From Grevillers they could see the still unbroken roofs and chimneys of half a dozen villages west and north of Bapaume, surrounded by green fields and undamaged roads. The next drive should take the British there.

The glimpse of the panorama has stirred the troops' imagination, and never since 1914 have the infantry watched so interestingly the work of the gunners.

Correspondents agree that important movements are impending, in which the enemy is likely to be damaged severely.

IS RETREAT BECOMING A DEBACLE?

PARIS, March 14th.

The great German retreat before the British is the only topic discussed.

The air is full of sensational reports that the retreat is turning into a debacle, under the unremitting activity of the pursuers, who are superior both in material and in initiative.

It is at present impossible to say how far these reports are true, but undoubtedly the British continue advancing on the north-east and east of Comme-court.

We are probably witnessing the beginning of very great events, involving more than the fall of Bapaume.

FRENCH FRONT.

GREAT ACTIVITY—FRENCH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, March 14th.

A French official message says:—Between Butte de Meunil and Maison de Champagne, the Germans delivered two violent counter-attacks against works which we had captured to the left of the sector. The enemy was unable to reach our positions anywhere, and sustained heavy losses.

Throughout the night an obstinate grenade struggle continued between Hill 165 and Maison de Champagne, where we captured more trenches.

Between the Meuse and Apremont, our troops penetrated the German trenches at four points, reaching the second line and capturing prisoners.

The Balkans.

LONDON, March 14th.

A Berlin communiqué says:—We captured 256 Russians and several machine guns on the Narajowka front.

French thrusts between Ochrida and Prespa Lake and strong enemy attacks north of Monastir failed.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINISM.

WEEKLY REPORT OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 14th.

The Admiralty has issued the following shipping return for a week: Arrivals, 1955; sailings, 1939. Sunk, vessels of 1,600 tons and upwards, 13; under 1,000 tons, 4. Unsuccessfully attacked, 16. Fishing boats sunk, 3.

A merchantman, under 1,000 tons, reported last week as sunk, has since been towed into port.

WEEKLY REPORT OF FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, March 15th.

An official report states:—The arrivals in French ports for a week to 11th March numbered 197, exclusive of coasters and fishing boats. The sinkings numbered two.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN CLAIM.

SEAPLANES BOMB DESTROYERS.

LONDON, March 14th.

A German official message states:—A German seaplane, on March 12th, bombed two Russian destroyers, which had approached Constanza, and forced them to return.

Two hits were clearly observed on one destroyer fore and aft.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MESOPOTAMIA ADVANCE.

KUT GUNS RECOVERED.

LONDON, March 14th.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—We have advanced in detachments thirty miles up stream from Baghdad. Steps have been taken to prevent the flooding of the city during the coming rise of the Tigris.

The small arms factory at Baghdad is in good repair. The railway shops contain uninjured and serviceable machinery, and five locomotives and rolling stock.

Our guns lost at Kut in 1916 have been recovered at Baghdad.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIA'S HANDSOME WAR CONTRIBUTION.

BEFORE LORDS AND COMMONS.

LONDON, March 15th.

The Commons debated a Government resolution authorising acceptance of India's war contribution of £100,000,000 sterling, and a Lancastrian amendment opposing the increase of Indian Cotton duties, arising out of it.

Mr. Chamberlain dwelt on the splendid part played by India in all the theatres of war.

Mr. Asquith moved an addendum to the Government motion, that the increase be reconsidered after the war in connection with the fiscal relationship of the Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George accepted the addendum, and the motion, as amended, was unanimously adopted, after the Lancastrian amendment had been rejected by 285 votes to 125.

The minority consisted of Lancastrians, Nationalists and some Labourites.

IN THE LORDS.

The House of Lords agreed to the Government resolution accepting India's war contribution, Lord Beauchamp withdrawing an amendment in favour of postponement to consider the question after the war, upon the Government giving an undertaking to review it after the war.

RUSSIAN DUMA SUSPENSION.

IMPERIAL UKASES ISSUED.

PETERSBURG, March 12th.

Imperial Ukases issued suspend the Duma and Council of the Empire from 11th March till April at latest, according to circumstances.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONFIDENCE.

"ANOTHER STAGE ON SURE ROAD TO VICTORY."

LONDON, March 14th.

The Press Bureau reports that the King, acknowledging the congratulations of the Allied Sovereigns and Heads of State on the capture of Baghdad, expresses his confident belief that these successful advances of the Allies were another stage on the sure road to victory.

DEATH OF DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, March 14th.

The Duchess of Connaught is dead.

[The late Duchess, Princess Louise Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes, was a daughter of Prince Charles Frederick of Prussia. She was born on July 25th, 1860, and was married to the Duke of Connaught on March 13th, 1870. She had a severe illness four years ago, during which she underwent a serious operation.]

EARLIER CABLES.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE.

£20,000,000 WANTED.

LONDON, March 14th.

It is understood that the supplementary Vote of Credit to be announced by Mr. Bonar Law will total £20,000,000.

COUNT BERNSTORFF HOME.

LONDON, March 14th.

Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, has arrived in Berlin.

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS.

IMPENDING CHANGES.

BERNE, March 14th.

A Cabinet crisis is impending in Vienna. It is stated that Count Marquis will be succeeded by Count Czernin, whom Count Tisza succeeds. Count Julius Andrássy will succeed Count Tisza, and will form a Hungarian Coalition Cabinet.

MILITARY CONFERENCE.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GENERALS.

BERNE, March 14th.

A Berlin message says General von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff are conferring with the Austrian Generals Hottendorff and von Arz at the German Headquarters regarding the impending operations on the Italian and Western fronts.

IMPERIAL WAR COUNCIL.

ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

LONDON, March 14th.

Lord Milner, presiding at the British Empire Producers' Luncheon to Sir Edward P. Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, said that the development of the Empire's resources, belonged to to-day's new and constructive era, the guiding principle of which was to regard the Empire as an economic whole. The significance of the War Council was not fully appreciated. It was an executive Council of the whole Empire and was capable of deciding questions affecting every part of the Empire. The time was coming when the direction of Imperial affairs would be in the hands of a Government representative of, or responsible to, all the Dominions. The present Cabinet was morally responsible to the Empire for the conduct of the war, hence they were anxious to have the Dominion representatives' counsel at the disposal of the Government.

WHAT WILL AMERICA DO?

RAU'S VESSEL SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

LONDON, March 14th.

The American steamer *Albatross*, of 1,800 tons, from New York to London, flying the American flag, and carrying foodstuffs, has been sunk by shell-fire by a German submarine.

The submarine opened fire at a range of three miles, firing twenty shells without warning. The Commander refused to tow the lifeboats towards land.

LOYAL AMERICAN RAILWAY-MEN.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.

The Federated Railway Unions have been threatening a huge strike for an eight hours' day, but have now written President Wilson stating that if the nation is involved in war, while negotiations with the employers continue, they will co-operate with the Government to the fullest extent.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieut. G. Rutland, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, who has recently recovered from a bullet wound in the lungs, has been mentioned in dispatches by General Sir Douglas Haig. Referring to this in a letter to Shanghai, he says: "I was never more surprised in all my life. I have done a few small stunts on active service, but nothing, in my mind, to shout about; and all in the day's work, but anyhow it's ripping to think one's work at times is appreciated."

Among those who have recently left Shanghai to offer their services to the Government are Messrs. J. H. Teedale, J. McDowell and H. Bridge. Dr. Edward J. Stuckey, of the Union Medical College, Peking, has enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps for service in France. Mrs. Stuckey and the children are remaining in Peking.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

GERMAN SHIPS AT SHANGHAI BEING WATCHED BY CHINESE WARSHIPS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] SHANGHAI, March 15th.

Yesterday the President issued two Mandates. These declare that diplomatic relations with Germany have been severed, and they order all officers to protect German civilians and to manage "various affairs."

The German ships at Shanghai are being watched by our warships.

Yesterday the Government telegraphed Admiral Shao Ching Ping instructing him to go to Shanghai.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent passports to the German Minister yesterday.

The German Minister has stated that he thinks he will go to Java.

The Government has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at Berlin instructing him to request Denmark to manage Chinese affairs.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA'S BREAK.

GERMAN SHIPS IN CHINESE PORTS.

LONDON, March 14th.

Reuter learns that there are 13 German ships, representing a total of 35,000 tons, in Chinese ports.

GERMAN REPLY TO CHINA'S PROTEST.

PEKING, March 14th.

Germany's reply to China's protest against submarine warfare was delivered just prior to the rupture of relations. It is couched in flattering terms, and expresses surprise at China's attitude, because she has no shipping interests in the submarine zone. Germany would treat the threat of rupture as if it had not been made.

GERMAN MERCHANTMEN SEIZED.

LONDON, March 14th.

China has severed relations with Germany, and has taken possession of German merchantmen at Shanghai.

KOWLOON RAILWAY STATION.

GOODS SHED TO BE ERECTED.

At yesterday's meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council a report was laid on the table dealing with a meeting of the Public Works Committee. This stated that at the meeting the Chairman laid before the Committee drawings and an estimate for a goods shed adjoining the passenger station at Kowloon Point, which had been submitted to the Government by the Railway Manager. The estimate was as follows:—Pulling up and removing present ramp, \$204.84; Raising remainder of praya wall, \$6,074.10; Paving, \$1,030.35; Ballasting, \$3,802.80; Permanent Way Materials, \$13,762.36; Weighbridge foundation and installation, \$2,173.00; Goods Examination Shed, \$69,517.44; total \$97,964.69.

Mr. Winslow, the manager, explained that such a shed was necessary to enable goods traffic to be conducted by the railway and that, judging from past experience, a shed of the dimensions proposed, namely, about 400 feet by 30 feet, was required.

After full discussion, the Committee unanimously agreed to recommend that the proposal be approved.

CONTRADICTING GERMAN LIES.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN AND BRITISH EXPORTS TO CHINA.

The British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, is issuing, in English and Chinese, the following timely leaflet, headed "British Shipping":—Whereas the Germans in China have spread reports that owing to their submarines there will be no Allied ships bringing cargo to China from Europe and it is possible that such malicious lies may obtain credence among Chinese merchants who, acting on their belief that further supplies will not come from the Allies, may thus be involved in ruinous speculation, it is desirable to warn Chinese business men that there is no probability whatever of any serious stoppage of Allied imports into Chinese ports. His Majesty's Government, knowing the mean devices of our enemies, publishes each week the numbers of vessels entered and cleared at ports in Great Britain, together with the numbers sunk by submarines, and these facts are telegraphed by Reuter for public information.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ON THE PEAK TRAM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] SIR,—As Mr. Tisdall's letters of 11th and 13th instant are calculated to convey a wrong impression to those who are not familiar with the conditions prevailing on the Peak Tramway, we beg to make the following statement:—

In his letter of the 11th instant Mr. Tisdall refers to the "edifying spectacle" of two petty officers being turned out of the central part of the car. The petty officers were merely told by the ticket collector that if they remained where they were the fare was 30 cents, but they could go to the back or the front of the car and only pay 10 cents. Naturally, they chose the cheaper fare. There was no question of being "turned out" in the sense which that expression usually conveys; a civilian would have been so "turned out" if he had declined to pay 30 cents (ten cents more).

In the same letter Mr. Tisdall says: "there is a rule, law, ordinance, etc., prohibiting soldiers and sailors from using the central part of the car." There is no rule or ordinance or even custom which precludes them from using it. Any soldier or sailor or policeman in uniform can use the central part of the car on payment of 20 cents (a civilian has to pay 30 cents). Any soldier or sailor or policeman in uniform can use any other part of the car labelled first-class on payment of ten cents (a civilian has to pay 30 cents). It is, therefore, very hard to understand what Mr. Tisdall means when he says "soldiers should get better treatment than civilians" (paragraph "d" of his letter of 14th March); they do already, and always have done. In the same letter (14th March) Mr. Tisdall makes a further misstatement (paragraph "e"). He says: "the Peak Tramway have no right to assume, as they do by their bye-law, that the civilian travellers on the car want a special reserved space." No such bye-law or law exists; nothing by virtue of it. The only thing which has any bearing on the matter whatever, (and it is neither a law nor a bye-law) is an arrangement between the Company and the Naval and Military authorities in regard to the issue of "Service" tickets. These tickets are issued at a specially cheap rate upon the condition that they are not available for the central part of the car.—Yours truly,

JOHN S. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers, Peak Tramway Co., Ltd.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] SIR,—In reply to X. In the first place let it be understood that Service men do not ask for charity.

They merely ask and expect mainly treatment, and if the reduced rates of the Peak Tramway are the obstacle to that, then discontinue the reduction and let them pay for a seat and have one, but not amongst the coolies.

I should like to ask where distinction is made in any other public conveyance, i.e., town trams or ferry? If there is none why make a distinction on the Peak tram? As Service men not fit to mix with civilians. There must be some reason—what is it?

With reference to the several Institutions under the title "Soldiers and Sailors," a little enlightenment is necessary which can be given gratis if required. Lastly, as to his conscience, X forwards \$5. Go and ask the thousands of maimed and wounded soldiers and sailors what they have given to King and Country and blush at the inadequacy of your gift.—Yours, etc.,

THREE ROWS OF TAPE.

ANOTHER FINE PAID.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] SIR,—I have turned up a copy of your issue of the 8th inst. and fail to find anything there upon which "Refrigerators" base their fine; but, being fined so lightly, I console myself that they, at least, are in agreement with the subject of my letter which you so kindly inserted in your issue of the 10th inst. My fine therewith (\$2).—Believe me, sir, yours faithfully,

E.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

CHINA'S PROPOSALS TO THE ENTENTE POWERS.

Apart from telegraphing instructions to Mr. Cheng Tsung-hang, Chinese Minister at Tokio, to obtain the views of the Japanese Government with regard to China's foreign policy and her proposals as regards a *quid pro quo* for joining the Entente Powers, telegrams have also been despatched (says the native Press) to the Chinese representatives at the Entente Courts to ascertain whether the following proposals would meet with their approval:—

- (1) To revise the Customs tariffs so that an effective *ad valorem* duty may be collected, the reform to be gradually spread over a number of years.
- (2) The Boxer indemnities payment to be deferred for 10 years.
- (3) China's part in the war should be confined to supplying foodstuffs and facilitating coolie emigration.
- (4) All terms in the Treaties providing inequitable treatment towards China should be excluded.

THE RE-BIRTH OF RUSSIA.

WHY RASPUTIN WAS KILLED.

(BY HAMILTON FIFE.)

Now what the British nation must be asking is, "Why was Rasputin killed?" He was killed because he was the most influential member of a small clique (the "Camarilla" it is called here), which has wielded undue influence in the government of Russia for a long time past. He was influential, not by reason of his intellect or character; no was a man of peasant origin, without education, without manners, a libertine, a drunkard, a blackmailer. His influence lay in a certain hypnotic power which he possessed, a power which made him especially dangerous among women. He had invented a new kind of religion: one article of which was that men and women should bathe together in order to try the flesh. He pretended to miraculous powers of healing, and, it is said, had even induced the Empress to believe that to him was due the recovery of her son from his former ill-health and weakness. Rasputin pretended to "watch over" the Czar's heir, and it seems quite certain that the anxious mother's fears for her son, whose infantile illnesses had been more than usually distressing, were calmed by the plausible rascal's pretences. In this manner Rasputin kept a substantial footing in the Imperial Household, and consequently became a very useful tool in the hands of the Camarilla. What they wanted they put forward through him. He had access to the Court. If his requests were refused, or his advice neglected, he could threaten to take himself off and leave the young heir to the throne "unguarded."

All this sounds fantastic, but its equal can be found in every period of history. It does not follow that because Russia has newspapers and railways and the semblance of a Parliament, it does not follow because educated Russians are fully the equals of other Europeans that Russia is in the same stage of historical development as England and France. Other countries have thrown off all the bonds of the Middle Ages. In such lands Rasputins have become impossible. In Russia it was found necessary to deal with this scoundrel in a manner independent of the courts. There was no way possible to free the country from his evil influence save the way of the pistol or the knife.

THE PLOT.

Do not suppose that the decision to remove Rasputin was taken by "revolutionaries." There is nothing of the old revolutionary spirit in the present progressive movement. It is a movement conducted by men who held the old methods in abhorrence. Those who resolved to kill Rasputin belonged to the very highest families in Russia, some of them to the Imperial Family. They, and others closely related to the Emperor, had urged him to be rid of this evil creature who worked by underground means, trading upon tolerant good nature, pursuing with vindictive malice those who opposed him until he compassed their downfall. Retractions failed. The Emperor, occupied with the weightiest matters, apparently not induced to take Rasputin seriously. It was time to take other measures.

For some weeks the impostor had been one of a party of a dozen or so who used to meet at the palace of Prince Yusupoff. Their meetings were at night. They filled Rasputin with drink and opened his foul mouth so that they should learn what was passing in his thoughts. It was always in their minds, apparently, to kill him, but they had not, until the sudden prorogation of the Duma, decided how soon his suppression would be necessary to the health of the State. It was whispered during the week which began on December 24 that his doom had been pronounced; but some obstacle cropped up, probably the indecision of a young Grand Duke upon whom the lot of executioner had fallen. However, the suspension of the Duma's sittings on December 29th made it clear that the moment had come. Rasputin was invited to one of the customary suppers. He had to be persuaded to accept the invitation. Some warning had reached him. He had misgivings, fears. But a woman overcame his hesitation. He yielded to her inducement and went.

HIS LAST HOUR.

All passed as usual until between two and three o'clock in the morning. Then, having "pumped" Rasputin of all that they could get out of him regarding the machinations of the Camarilla, the conspirators changed their tone. They told him bluntly he must die. He was offered the choice between suicide and execution. A revolver was put into his hand and he was urged to turn it against himself. He refused, fired at a Grand Duke, missed him, broke a window. At once he was seized, gagged, bound, and, after a short interval, despatched. The names of those who took the parts of judges and executioners are well-known in Petrograd, and they will be honoured in the history of Russia as those of Harmedius and Aristogiton are honoured in the history of Greece, as that of Charlotte Corday in the history of France.

From the time of the firing of the first shot, the shot which broke the window, the police were on the alert. A police-station stands opposite the palace. From here all that went on was carefully watched. Several visits were paid by policemen and detectives to the palace, but these did not in any way hamper the carrying out of the plan which had been decided upon in advance. At five in the morning a motor-car drove up. Four men wearing black masks got out of it. The motor-car drove rapidly away. Some time later another car arrived, a body was brought out and placed in it, and it set off at a high speed towards the islands. In the darkness of early morning the body was flung over a bridge. It fell on the ice close to the shore of the Petrofki Island. The cords binding the arms were broken by the fall, and the arms spread out. The legs remained tied. There the corpse lay, frozen stiff into grotesque rigidity, until daylight, when it was noticed by work-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

UNDER ENEMY RULE.

LIFE IN THE INVADIED PROVINCES.

The Berne correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says life in the invaded provinces is more like a living death than anything else, according to the unfortunate people who have just been allowed to leave them, after enduring close upon two years of German tyranny. After the first period of inevitable violence and revolt, the population discovered that there was nothing to be done but to submit as best they could to what they were obliged to go through. The entire country has been stripped bare. Except for a few factories that are employed on Army work, everything is as a wasteland. Trade is a thing unknown, and there is no such thing as an open shop. In the country districts not too close to the front, the people are compelled to till their land.

All the produce is commandeered and "paid" for in cheques on the district authorities. A few vegetables are left to the peasants for their own use, but not always. This depends a great deal upon the individuality of the commander of the district; some are less severe than others. All the cattle were carried off long ago.

A MONOTONOUS DIET.

It is only possible to subsist by means of the rations distributed by the Hispano-American relief organisation. The municipalities are entrusted with the apportioning of the stores. No one has had any fresh meat ever since the Germans came into the place; bread, rice, dried vegetables, bacon, and lard are staple articles. Condensed milk is provided for the sick, and very occasionally a little coffee and still less sugar can be got.

No one does any work. Running about for rations and preparing them afterwards, takes up all the time. No one must be seen out after seven in the evening.

The German soldiers garrisoning the provinces behave very differently now from the way they acted at the outset. They are kept sharply in hand, and treat the people properly enough, although, of course, there must be no questioning the orders they give, otherwise trouble ensues. The men are all tired of the war. They ask for nothing more than to have done with it and to be left to finish the rest of their days in peace.

At one time they were fond of reminding the people that they were Germans now and had better get out of their French ways as soon as they could. They never talk like this now. So long as the war is done with, it does not matter a rap what you are—that is the line they take now.

people. Upon their information it was taken away by the police.

THE CAMARILLA'S FUTURE.

That any proceedings will be taken against the executioners is unlikely. What everyone is asking is, Will the Camarilla now be intimidated? Will it give up its fight against all the best elements in the nation, against the friends of the Russian and English, against the employment of capable, independent Ministers, and against the resolve of the Russian people to continue the war until Germany is beaten and compelled to agree to the Allies' terms? Or, on the other hand, will the Germanophiles, who have been secretly intriguing and wirepulling, urge the adoption of still more severe repressive measures with the object of provoking a revolution of the usual kind and putting it down by force? If they should succeed in the latter course the Czarism would be seriously compromised, and its position might even become difficult. The Camarilla still counts upon the Army. It will be roughly awakened from its foolish dreams when it finds the Army ranged alongside the Reformers.

All honourable and patriotic Russians are hoping and praying that the Czar will throw his weight strongly against the clique which has betrayed his and the country's interests. He can count upon the support of the nation. The nation is determined to carry on the war, and it demands that the methods of carrying it shall be more vigorous and competent than they ever have been. Little complaint is made of the military direction of Russia's forces. It is in the rear that she is weak. She needs men who can and will give her an improved railway service, better methods of food distribution, an internal policy aimed at conciliating and consolidating the people.

GERMAN HOPES.

If the Czar consents to call such men to take part in the nation's business and agrees to the measures they propose, the army will be satisfied, but not otherwise. That is the situation, and it is better it should be openly described. Germany knows it well and is hoping that the heart of the Czar will be hardened, as was the heart of Pharaoh in Egypt. German agents are working hard to that end.

All the best minds and hearts in Russia are on the side of the Allies. Last night, at the New Year's Day dinner of the British Club in Petrograd, Sir George Buchanan sat between M. Sazonoff and M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, and they all three made speeches which showed clearly how matters stand. The value of Sir George Buchanan's work cannot be too highly estimated. He has never failed in a firm grip of the situation, never hesitated to speak out when it seemed necessary, yet never failed in correctness or in tact. He knows, and all who have studied Russia share the knowledge, that it is the Reformers (by which I mean all the honest and intelligent men in Russia) who stand for loyalty to the Allies and continuation of the war.

It was because Rasputin stood for what all true Russians hate that he was executed. He represented the forces of darkness and ignorance. His executioners represent those who are seeking to spread the light.—Daily Mail.

SEA POWER AND THE SUBMARINE.

A TIME OF TESTING.

(BY GEORGE FIENNES.)

With the rejection of the so-called "peace" overtures of the Central Powers, we may expect with confidence a submarine campaign commensurate with the belief of the Germans that they possess in their underwater fleet a weapon which, ruthlessly used, will bring this country to her knees. The attack on shipping outside New York Harbour and the depredations, chiefly on neutral commerce, off the Azores and Canaries, are in the nature of dress-rehearsals for the coming use of the "sharp weapon" which Germany believes herself to possess. It would be mere folly to pretend that the threat is not a serious one, which it will demand all the energies of the Allied navies, all the capacity of our shipyards, and all the inventiveness of our seamen to meet successfully.

The Germans have recently boasted that they have completed 235 submarines since war began, and that they have seventy-five more of the largest size approaching completion. With the thirty they had in hand before the declaration of hostilities, this would give them 330 underwater craft, inclusive of losses. These have been heavy, and a liberal discount may be taken off their boast; but careful calculation seems to show that they have, in fact, something more than a third of that total actually completed, a considerable number being large and fast craft capable of operating at great distances from their home bases.

Without taking in the least an unduly alarmist view, and with the fullest possible confidence that the Navy will eventually succeed in getting the upper hand, it is, at least, evident that those responsible for the conduct of the war at sea should have their minds as free as possible to grapple with the danger; that every resource which they require should be placed in their hands; and that the most economical use possible should be made of the combined strength of the Allied Navies. Economy in this sense implies unity of command and considered employment of all the tonnage which the different Powers possess.

At the present time the strain imposed on the British Navy is enormous, and it will tend to increase. The lines of communication of the armies at Salonika, in Egypt, and to a certain extent of those in Mesopotamia and East Africa, run through 2,000 miles of the most threatened waters in the world, from Uthman to Port Said and the Aegean. Our gallant Allies are bearing their share of the burden; but, as the great majority of the vessels employed in the transport service are British, they are unable, with the best will in the world, materially to lighten the responsibility and the labours of our Admiralty. Indeed, in some respects, the dual control rather adds to them. Divided responsibility, again, obtains in the Channel, with a duplication of effort, which does not make for the most economical use of resources. And, to pile Pelion on Ossa, the British Navy is responsible for the seriously threatened sea route to Russia past the Norwegian coast, as well as for the whole width of the Atlantic.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in his speech to the Fishmongers' Company recently, set forth these things very clearly. He added the warning that "the submarine menace to the merchant service is far greater now than at any period of the war, and requires all our energy to combat it." The whole speech breathes calm determination to look difficulties in the face, neither exaggerating nor minimising them, and to meet them with the resolution and resource which the Navy has seldom failed to show. But the public mind realises now, more than ever before, that "it is on the Navy, under the good providence of God that our wealth, prosperity, and peace depend," and must bear a hand in every possible way.

The Navy knows no sovereign cure for the submarine pest. It has never possessed one. The summary defeat of the earlier campaign round our shores was not brought about by the application of any heaven-inspired device or invention, but by the sleepless use of brains, wits, courage, forethought, imagination, combined with technical skill, great industrial resources, industry, and experience. None of these have failed us, save imagination and forethought. In the eighteen months of regrettable complacency the new Board of Admiralty has thrice failed to make up, and it will take them all their time. They will do it, but the steady march of starvation while the grass grows unless all concerned with shipbuilding, with shipmanagement, and with the regulation of transport put their backs into the job to ensure the rapid replacement of losses and the fullest possible use of the resources we possess.

In face of the admitted embarrassments we are undergoing from shortage of tonnage and the vital connection of the Navy with all Mediterranean questions, it is amazing that the great Conference at Rome, which, it is understood, took momentous decisions in regard to Greek matters relating to the situation in the East generally, included among its British no single representative of the British Allied Navies. Every single question connected with the Allied operations in this part of the theatre of war is naval rather than military; the maintenance of the blockade of the Greek coast, the supply and reinforcement of the Army of the Orient, the linking up of the various campaigns to which we are committed, so that the combined pressure from Egypt, from Mesopotamia, from the Caucasus, and from Salonika may be effective. Yet, once more, the Allies consult and resolve without the aid of those who alone understand the workings of sea-power. It is good to hear that "the Allies have now but one policy, one aim, one people, and one will." Until the words "one navy" can be added, however, full and effective use of this desirable unity cannot be made.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN OUTRAGE.

A MESSAGE TO ENGLAND FROM THE EMPRESS MARIE.

The Dowager Empress Marie Fedorowna of Russia is devoting all her time and energies to work for the wounded. A correspondent who has had an opportunity of visiting her Majesty's hospital at Kieff, and had an interview with her Majesty of nearly an hour's duration, writes:

"The Empress repeatedly referred to the unspeakable atrocities committed by the Germans on helpless wounded Russians, and said that she herself had helped to nurse back to comparative health a young Russian who was shot through the abdomen and chest by a German officer over whom he was bending after handing him his water bottle. 'There are no soldiers,' she said, 'in the world, I think, like our Russian soldiers. Never have I heard them speak one word of hatred against their enemies, of their kindness to their prisoners is touching, and they would rather starve themselves than see a prisoner go without food.'

"You may tell the people in England that we are all determined here to continue fighting until our foes are at our mercy, and that every German attempt to separate Russia from her Allies would fail in the future as they have failed in the past. We are gaining strength every day, we are working incessantly to improve our railways, and one time is approaching when we shall be able to bring into play our full strength."

Later in the day the correspondent visited the largest of the Empress' private hospitals, where the Chief Surgeon, Dr. Tomassiev, showed him over the fully-equipped hospital, which has room for 250 wounded soldiers and 40 officers.

Dr. Tomassiev showed a few X-ray photographs taken very recently, which placed no doubt that the Germans, as well as the Austrians, make extensive use of dum-dum or soft-nosed bullets. He said: "From prisoners we know that every German and Austrian soldier is given a certain number of soft-nosed bullets."

The Dowager Empress at her own expense maintains five such hospitals at Kieff. She visits them almost daily, alone or with her daughter, and she knows practically every wounded soldier by name.

In the North Sea, in close proximity to the enemy's base, the Grand Fleet carries out its duties with complete success, and with losses which, since the first few months of the campaign, have been exceedingly small. The transport service to France is unimpeded, and, if the distance is short, the volume of traffic is very great. In the Mediterranean, while the military operations have not been conspicuous for success, the losses incurred by ourselves and our Allies have been proportionately large. The sinking of the *Corinthia*, coming on the top of the loss of the *Georgios*, the *Suffren* (in the Bay of Biscay), and the *Imvros*, serves to remind us of this. The Navy has most loyally supported plans in the making of which it has had little to say, and it has suffered accordingly.

Each one of the Allied navies has a special interest to guard in the Mediterranean, besides the general interests of the whole, now represented, in the main, by the communications of General Sarraile's army. For the Italians there is the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic; for the French there is the guarding of the communication between France and her North African Empire; for us there is the passage to Egypt and India. To say this is not to imply that there is the slightest divergence of aim. But it does follow that there is waste of effort unless the defence of all these interests is harmonised on a common plan. The present system of separate spheres of command which ships on a continuous voyage enter in succession does not make for the greatest possible economy of resources. If it is impossible, for various reasons, to place the whole of the Allied navies under one command—that of the preponderant Power at sea; which it is evidently not for a Briton to urge unless the initiative comes from our Allies—at least a combined Naval Commission might be appointed through which concerted movements might be made, and the ships, both warships and merchantmen, be allowed to co-ordinate with the needs of the Allied countries as a body.

The time of testing is at hand, when the nation will be compelled to give more heed to naval affairs than it has done up to the present, feeling itself secure behind the "sure shield" of the Grand Fleet. Our losses will probably not be greater, in proportion to the present volume of our sea-power, than they were in the past wars, even after the most question of the command of the sea has been decided in our favour. But the demand upon our maritime resources, both for military purposes and on account of the inability of the country to supply itself with the necessities of life, is tenfold greater than it has ever been before. The war will have to be fought out from the decks of merchantmen, by the gallant "shell-backs" whom Sir John Jellicoe so justly and nobly praised, and in the shipyards. But, above all, it is necessary that the Sea-Affair should be so dovetailed with the Land-Affair that at last it will be recognised that the two are inseparable parts of the whole fabric of success.

The new Board of Admiralty cannot be expected to work miracles while you wait. It must be given the unstinted support and sympathy of the nation, and its hand strengthened in every way to secure that voice and influence in the councils of the Allies which properly belong to it. It is scarcely credible that a War Government should exist in Britain without a single member entitled to speak with authority for sea-power, that the war-plans of the Allies should be discussed again and again without naval opinion being consulted, and that there should, so far, have been no conference between those responsible for the different navies of the Alliance. It may be expected that events will compel an alteration in this respect. The advantage of listening more readily to the voice of naval experience and authority will then, perhaps, become clear. The Observer.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

AMAKUSA MARU, Japanese str., 1,370, T. Konishi, 15th March—Shanghai 14th March, General—Ogata Shosen Kaisha.

CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, W. B. A. Wilks, 14th March—Shanghai 10th March—Order.

DRUEN, Norwegian str., 1,102, Hjorth, 14th March—Bangkok 6th March, General—Order.

IYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,000, S. Takano, 15th March—Shanghai 11th March, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., 5,560, R. Takeda, 15th March—Manila 13th March, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PATRUEN, British str., 1,005, Brun, 14th March—Chingwan-tai 8th March, Coal—Doddwell & Co.

SUYEIRO MARU, Japanese str., 913, R. Aoi, 15th March—Keelung 11th March, Coal—Order.

TAKAOKA MARU, Japanese str., 1,113, T. C. Gillespie, 14th March—Keelung 11th March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Capt. J. Robinson, Mr. G. S. Fisher, Pastor J. M. Johnson, Pastor C. H. Watson, Miss B. A. Dodwell, Mr. C. C. Clatterton, Mr. T. Thompson, Mr. R. Kubo, Mr. J. A. Simoes, Mr. W. C. H. Simoes, Mrs. L. McMahon, Mr. T. C. Kennett, Mr. G. E. H. Miss N. Barrett, Mrs. G. M. T. R. Kinball, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Simon, Mr. F. Simon, Mrs. F. Frank, Mr. M. D. Silas, Mr. C. P. Clausen, Mr. H. Schettens, and Mr. M. J. Hazleton.

DEPARTED.

Mr. J. Koendek, Mr. C. O. H. Schaefer, Mr. W. G. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Capt. W. Scott, Mr. B. Thomson, Mr. W. M. Miller, Mr. S. Ezerlin, Mr. E. P. Capper, Mr. J. Reikie, Mr. A. Duncan, Mrs. T. Van Houten, Mrs. E. M. Ramsay, Mr. H. Hutton, Mr. J. Inouye, Mr. T. Ohzaki, Mr. T. Hiraoka, Mr. and Mrs. Earle and child, Mr. J. M. Chalmers, Mr. C. A. Pudday, Mr. Tachibana, Mr. L. W. D. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Master Ferguson, Miss Kanao, Mrs. M. Mitsui, Miss F. Noda, Mr. J. Venkateswami, Mr. Nizakoshi, Mr. Y. Miki, and Mr. N. Nagamine.

Mr. and Mrs. Barty, Miss Barty, Mr. Matsui, Mr. Takata, Mr. Kitch, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Huet, Mr. and Mrs. Dodgson and child, Mrs. M. Jones, Mr. K. S. Pavri, Mrs. Colborne, Mr. Tinker, Mr. Itakura, Mr. Fujinaga, Mr. and Mrs. Nagase, Mr. and Mrs. Crush, Mr. Masaki, Mr. Yamashita, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Richter, Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Shigeo, Dr. G. teridge, Mr. Brown, Dr. Saito, Dr. Nakano, Miss Howard, Master Robert, Miss Sharp, Miss Collins, Mrs. Robertson and 2 children, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. Okubo, Mrs. Thirk and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sumii and child, Capt. and Mrs. Roy Anderson, Miss Robinson, Miss Bruns, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Angell, Miss Miller, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Abell, Miss Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Watson, and 2 children, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Stockdall, Lt. Yamagata, Mr. Maruyama, Lt. Fujinaga, Mr. and Mrs. Azevedo and child, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Hampshire, Mr. and Mrs. Grillo and 2 children, Mr. O'Shea, Lt. Com. Takahashi, Mrs. Krullshoren, Capt. Shiratori, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Tahara, Mr. Aho, Mr. Miyake, Mrs. Nagano and child, Mr. Kimata, Mrs. Honda, Mr. Yamamoto, Mrs. Yojiri, Mrs. Mizogami, Mr. Ishiguchi, Miss Black, Miss Smith, Kiyonara, Mr. Yoshimori, Misses Smith, Parman, Bond, de Silva, Mr. Matsumaki, Mr. Price, Mr. Yokoyama, Mr. Nudgumi, Mr. Mikami, Mr. Watarabe, Mr. Solbe, Mr. Tabuier, Messrs. H. Crow, F. J. Howlett, J. P. Waddle, A. Sutton, W. Mordey, T. Toyohara, K. Kawabe, Kikuda, Miss M. J. Drake, Miss E. Drake, Rev. and Mrs. Bley and Mr. Funaki.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR TIENTSIN ... Friday, 16th Mar. No. ...

FOR MANILA ... Saturday, 17th Mar. 3 P.M. ...

FOR KOBE AND MOJI ... Tuesday, 20th Mar. 11 P.M. ...

FOR SHANGHAI ... Tuesday, 20th Mar. 11 P.M. ...

FOR HAIPHONG ... Saturday, 24th Mar. 3 P.M. ...

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Rangoon.

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UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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NETH. INDIA MANILA HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "BINTANG" ... 23rd March.

S.S. "TIJKEBANG" ... 13th April.

S.S. "ABAKAN" ... 14th May.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

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Steamers

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"GOENTOE" ... 6TH APRIL.

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352

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74

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SWATOW and BANGKOK ... "CHANGHONG" ... On 17th Mar. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "LIANGCHOW" ... On 18th Mar. 9 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE ... "LIANGCHOW" ... On 18th Mar. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SUNNING" ... On 20th Mar. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and LOLO ... "TEAN" ... On 21st Mar. Noon.
TIENTSIN ... "KUEICHOW" ... On 22nd Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 22nd Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "YINGHONG" ... On 25th Mar. 9 A.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANDU".
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FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 23rd Mar., at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	1917	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.

Leave Hongkong About

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(Non-Transshipment)

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WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

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PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE (SHIDZUOKA MARU) WED. DAY, 23rd

VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE ... Capt. Noma 12,500 Mar., at Noon.

NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA ... SAKA MARU TUES. DAY, 1st

Capt. H. Yashii 12,500 May, at Noon.

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BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

MOJI and KOBE ...

NAGASAKI, KOBE and NIKKO MARU (FRIDAY, 16th

YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Takeda 9,000 Mar., at 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and HIRANO MARU (FRIDAY, 23rd

YOKOHAMA ... Capt. H. Fraser 10,000 Mar., at 11 A.M.

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

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Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000 15 knots	MON., 18th Mar.
SHUNYO MARU	22,000 21 knots	MON., 2nd April.
PERIA MARU	9,000 14 knots	MON., 16th April.
KOREA MARU	13,000 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May.
TENYO MARU	23,000 21 knots	WED., 25th May.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

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"MEXICO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 31st Mar., at 3 P.M.

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JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamu, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 18th Mar., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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